10 APR. 1928.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

ANNUAL REPORT

1926-27

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE :
Bombay, 21st December 1927.

FROM

G. A. THOMAS, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Collector of Bombay, Department of Industries ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Report, 1926-27.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of Industries for the revenue year 1926-27.

PERSONNEL AND STAFF

2. The Office of Director of Industries was held for the first eight months of the year by Mr. F. E. Bharucha. This officer retired on March 31st, 1927, from which date the Department virtually ceased to exist as an active organisation, the routine duties being transferred to the Collector of Bombay together with a small clerical staff. The handloom weaving branch of the Department, which alone possessed an expert staff, was temporarily transferred on the 15th July 1927 to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, who has greater facilities than the Collector of Bombay for supervising this important industry, pending the rehabilitation of the Department.

EXPENDITURE

3. The expenditure incurred by this Department during the financial year 1926-27 and the three preceding years was as follows :—

	Rs.
1923-24	1,37,885
1924-25	65,800
1925-26	67,457
1926-27	88,341

The increase in the year under report over the expenditure of the previous year was due to the re-organisation of the office of the Director of Industries, the appointment of a Surveyor of Arts and Crafts and the participation by the Department in the Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona, and the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan, Surat.

TECHNICAL ADVICE AND HELP

4. The supply of technical advice should be one of the most important features of a Department of Industries, but it necessarily postulates the existence of a technical staff and a properly qualified Director. Both of these requisites have been lacking since the virtual abolition of the Department on March 31st. During the first eight months of the year, however, the late Director is believed to have given what advice and assistance his personal training and experience allowed, but unfortunately he left no record of what he did in this direction and this report must therefore be silent on the point.

TOURING

5. The late Director toured for 58 days during the first 8 months of the year, in the course of which he visited the following places. It is not, however, on record what was the object of his visits. I have, of course, been unable to do any touring myself.

Chikhli, Ambernath, Broach, Surat, Rander, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Hubli, Belgaum, Bhivpuri, Chinchvad, Muland, Karad, Kirloskarwadi, Bijapur, Sholapur, Barsi and Talegaon.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE

6. The appendix attached to this report contains a list of the inquiries made under this head, in addition to which there were 80 inquiries of a miscellaneous nature, which do not admit of classification. This is both a popular and useful branch of the Department of Industries and thanks to the careful collection of material since the Department was originally created it has been possible to continue the supply of information during the last four months of the year. Numerous letters of appreciation from various persons supplied with information testify to its usefulness.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

7. The bulk of last year's report was devoted to a description of factories in this Presidency based partly on material available in this office and partly on the personal inspections of the Director. As there is no fresh material available and I have had no opportunity of visiting any of these factories I can add nothing to last year's description. The only factory mentioned last year which has ceased to work is the Santa Cruz Match Works, which were burnt down.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY

8. Special mention, however, may be made of the Paper Industry, which was referred to in paras. 45-47 of last year's report. In connection with the proposed scheme for manufacturing pulp from bamboos of the Kanara forests in the Southern Division, Government came to the conclusion from enquiries made with local officers regarding the annual yield of different species of bamboos in forest areas, possible site for the establishment of a pulp factory, etc., and on the report of Mr. W. Raitt, Officer in charge, Paper Pulp Section of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, that there is no possibility of setting up a workable scheme in the near future. In the forest areas of the Northern Circle, the only place worth considering as a site for a factory is reported to be the Dangs (Surat), but here the difficulties in the way of transport, labour supply, etc., make the cost of production prohibitive, while sufficient bamboo material to work a profitable concern is not available. In the Southern Circle Mr. Raitt visited the forest areas of Kanara and carefully investigated the possibilities of using the bamboo areas on the Kalanadi and Gangavalli rivers. His report goes to show that sufficient quantities of bamboo would not be available for some years to work any paper pulp factory in Kanara on profitable lines. In the rest of the Southern Circle and in the Central Circle there are no areas where the supply of bamboos is sufficient for a paper pulp factory.

9. Messrs. Kamat and Sons of Bombay who were given permission by Government in 1923 to erect a paper mill in the West Khandesh District in this Presidency within a period of 3 years, applied to this Department for recommending their case to Government for an extension of time for another 3 years on the grounds of increasing difficulties in floating a company in times of trade depression and tightness in the money market. They were recommended to Government for the extension of the period asked for, but the request of the firm was not granted with the result that the agreement which was executed by the firm was cancelled under the orders of Government.

10. The firm again made a representation for a reconsideration of the orders of Government. Government have now ordered that they are not prepared to reconsider the matter, but that if later on Messrs. Kamat and Sons find themselves in a better financial situation and can satisfy Government that they can raise the necessary capital, they can apply for the concession.

POWER ALCOHOL

11. Under the orders of Government, the Director had, in the company of the Honourable Dr. Paranjpye, the then Minister for Excise, visited the Nasik Distillery in February 1927, with a view to inspecting the plant, etc.,

and discuss with him on the spot the possibility of utilising the distillery to its fullest capacity for the production of power alcohol, carbonic acid gas, etc., as it was thought that the distillery plant was capable of turning out a larger quantity of spirit. A report was submitted to Government embodying the suggestions of the Director. The matter was still under the consideration of Government when the Director left this Department on retirement.

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES

12. In the annual report for 1925-26 it was mentioned that two applications for loans were under consideration. The reference was in connection with the applications from (1) The Ogale Glass Works, Limited, Ogalewadi, and (2) The Rice Boiling Factory at Malir (Karachi), belonging to Gordhandas Hotchand. With regard to (1) Government were unable to give any loan to the Company while number (2) was not recommended to Government for a loan.

EXHIBITIONS

13. This Department took part in organising a hand weaving section as a spare-time occupation for agriculturists and small cottage workers in the Agricultural Show held in Poona in October 1926 under the auspices of the Agricultural Department. Another exhibition held in Poona was organised by the Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona, while a third was held in Surat by the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan Exhibition, Surat, in which Government contributed one-third of the total cost of the exhibition. The total cost of this exhibition amounted to Rs. 6,174-6-1, one-third of which, *viz.*, 2,058-2-0 was debited to this Department as laid down by Government.

14. The organisers of the Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition, Poona, applied for the grant of a free loan of Rs. 5,000 towards the activities of the exhibition that was proposed to be held in September of this year. Government were unable to accede to their request.

15. The H. M. Trade Commissioner for India, London, was undertaking the re-organisation of the exhibits in the Indian Gallery at the Imperial Institute, London, and required some fresh specimens of cottage industries and local manufactures. This Department was addressed with a view to obtaining some samples as exhibits for the Imperial Institute, London. Messrs. Godrej Oil and Soap Co., who were approached, agreed to send their samples of oils and soap to London.

16. The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India also approached this Department to see whether samples of biscuits from wheat flour, cocogem from cocoanut oil, cigars and cigarettes from Indian grown tobacco, etc., could be sent to serve as exhibits in the Imperial Institute, London.

17. Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. were good enough to send some sample tins of their cocogem oil from this Presidency.

18. With regard to cigars and cigarettes and biscuits, it was found from enquiries made with the manufacturers that these samples were not considered by them to have reached the highest stage of manufacture and that by the time they reached London they would not be fit for show at the Imperial Institute, London.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Scholarships

19. Owing to the necessity of retrenchment of expenditure no State Technical Scholarships tenable abroad for higher study in industrial subjects were awarded since the work was transferred to the Director of Public Instruction. After the re-organisation of this Department in 1925, when this work was again retransferred to this Department in 1926, no new scholarships were awarded either in the previous year or in the year under report owing to the restricted budget provision in this department. The scholarships in Technical Chemistry and Electrical Engineering tenable in India which have hitherto been granted for some years past, were, however, continued to be given. Three new scholarships in Chemistry, all of which were tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, were granted during the year. In addition to these, two scholarships in Electrical Engineering tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, were also granted, while the scholarships of two old scholars in Chemistry and two in Electrical Engineering were further extended for another year. As the holder of one of the scholarships in Chemistry died before he could take full advantage of it, the scholarship was granted to a suitable candidate recommended by the Selection Committee, for one year only. In all, nine scholars were maintained at these two institutions by the Government of Bombay during the year.

SURVEY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

20. Mr. G. P. Fernandes, Assistant Curator of the Art Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, who was appointed by Government in July 1926 to carry out a survey of the chief arts and crafts of this Presidency which has been referred to in paragraph 95 of the annual report of this Department for 1925-26 has completed his work and submitted his report.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

21. **Hand Weaving Industry.**—The Department of Industries continued to help and advance the hand weaving industry by means of weaving schools and demonstrations as before.

22. **Situation of Weaving Schools.**—The total number of weaving schools maintained by the Department was eight, at the following places :—

Parola (East Khandesh District).
Patherdi (Ahmednagar District).
Niphad (Nasik District).
Sonai (Ahmednagar District).
Gajendragad (Dharwar District).
Bijapur (Bijapur District).
Vandal (Bijapur District).
Broach (Broach District).
Surat (Surat District).
Chikhli (Surat District).

23. In December 1926 the school at Patherdi was closed, as it introduced a good number of looms in a short time, and was transferred to Sonai. In May, the Bijapur School was closed and was transferred to Vandal. On the whole the weaving schools in the Central Division have done very satisfactorily. The total number of looms introduced by these schools in the village and around it are as follows :—

Division	Name of Place	Number of fly shuttle looms introduced
Central Division	Parola	425
„ „	Patherdi ..	126
„ „	Niphad	33
„ „	Sonai	13
Southern Division	Gajendragad ..	62
„ „	Bijapur	66
„ „	Vandal	1
Northern Division	Surat	98
„ „	Broach	16
„ „	Chikhli	7

24. **Weaving School for Agriculturists.**—A weaving school was opened at Ibrahimpur, district Dharwar, in June 1926, in order to instruct the local agriculturists in handloom weaving as an industry subsidiary to agriculture. As directed by Government, the boys in this school were taught to weave plain khaddar, gudar, plain bordered dhoties, shirting, chuddars, etc., and such other coarse cloth as used by the villagers. During the course of 12 months, 24 young agriculturists completed their weaving course and 10 flyshuttle looms were introduced in the village.

25. The school was visited by the Collector of Dharwar, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Mamlatdar, Navalgund ; Auditor, Co-operative Societies and Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies,

Dharwar. The remarks passed by them and requests from the agriculturists to continue the school for a further period of two years at Ibrahimpur show that the progress of the school is satisfactory. According to recent orders from Government, arrangements are being made to transfer the school from Ibrahimpur to Harti—a village in the Dharwar District.

26. **Weaving Demonstrations.**—Eight weaving demonstrators were engaged by the Department during the year and these gave demonstrations at the following places :—

Nasirabad, Savda, Madha, Laul, Mulgund, Ron, Vantmari, Pachapur, Govinkop, Bilgi, Ashta, Palus, Pandoli, Bardoli, Vadtal.

27. These introduced number of looms as shown below :—

105, 12, 13, 35, 10, 7, 2, 6, 60, 35, 15, 10, 12, 7, 27.

28. **Demonstrations of Improved Preparatory Appliances and Automatic Handlooms.**—The Department carried out a sizing demonstration at Sholapur. In this demonstration automatic handlooms are also demonstrated. It is equipped with the following machines :—

Single Shuttle Hattersley Loom.
Hattersley's Six Shuttle Revolving Box Looms.
Salvation Army Looms.
Koshti Kalyan Looms.
Large Iron Hand Sizing Machine.
Cottage Warping and Sizing Set.
Warping and Creel Machine.
Combined Warping and Winding Machine.
Nagpur Pattern Fly-shuttle Looms.

29. As a result of the demonstration of the Large Iron Hand Sizing Machine, three men from Sholapur having made trials with the machine have started weaving factories and propose to prepare a machine of this type for their factories. Three sets of Cottage Sizing Set suitable for individual weaver were supplied—2 in Sholapur and 1 in Amritsar. These sets were supplied by the Sholapur District Weavers' Co-operative Union. Nine combined Warping and Pirn Winding Machines were prepared by the Sholapur Union for the use of its members. These machines are now freely copied by the local weavers. The Weaving Assistant in charge of this demonstration gave help to the Criminal Tribes Settlement in Sholapur in re-organising the weaving section of that settlement. It is understood that the settlement has started a scheme for opening a weaving school. It is proposed to fix the course in the school for 18 months ; in the first six months the students will be trained to spin yarn of various counts, in the second six months they will be taught to weave rough cloth of various designs on fly-shuttle looms, and in the last six months they will be taught to weave fine silk cloth, etc.

30. The Department arranged to give demonstrations in the Cottage Sizing Set designed by it and the first demonstration of its type was opened in Poona in December 1926. It was first opened in a private house in the Sadashiv Peth and remained there till the middle of February. It was then closed and transferred into the Tilak Mahavidyalaya compound in the same Peth. From that place it was subsequently transferred to the Seva Sadan Society. In this demonstration yarn of various counts was sized and then woven on a fly-shuttle loom. The demonstration proved a success and it was largely attended by weavers as well as non-weavers who take interest in the hand weaving. Both these Sizing Machines and the Combined Warping and Winding Machine were demonstrated at the Poona Agricultural Show and created a good impression on the weavers as well as on the factory owners. After the close of the exhibition, a number of enquiries were received for their particulars and supply. Most of these enquiries were either referred to the Sholapur Union or to the Tilak Mahavidyalaya.

31. In July 1926 Government sanctioned a post of a Wool Weaving Demonstrator. A fly-shuttle loom suitable for wool weaving was prepared at the Sholapur Demonstration. A headmaster of the weaving school from Gujarat was deputed to work on it but it was found that he could not show good work. Afterwards a wool weaver from Mhaswad was appointed on the post but he, too, failed to give good results. A new man has been recently appointed and it is hoped that good progress will be shown in this section. When the man is trained he will be deputed to demonstrate the improved method of wool weaving in the wool manufacturing centres.

DYEING DEMONSTRATION

32. The dyeing demonstrator gave demonstrations at the following places :—

Karachi, Hyderabad, Poona, Bombay and Surat.

33. At Karachi, Bombay and Hyderabad, his work was mostly restricted to charitable institutes. At Surat and Bombay, he also helped the professional dyers. At Karachi the professional dyers did not take much interest in his work. However, two dyers took advantage of his visit and started work in fast colours in their works. In Bombay three dye-houses in Madanpura took advantage of the instructions given by the demonstrator and it is reported that they are doing satisfactorily. The following are the general observations of the demonstrator on the places visited by him regarding the dyeing industry :—

" **Cotton, Mercerised Cotton.**—In certain dye-houses, sulphur, napthol and indanthrene dyes are used, but in very few dye-houses

shades come out even. Ordinarily cotton is dyed with direct and basic colours. The yarn dyed with fast colours is sold at a higher cost.

"**Silk.**—It is all dyed with basic colours. Basic colours are the ordinary 'cutchcha' colours, sold in the market, but are very brilliant in shades and are dyed everywhere, but the procedure with which these colours are applied on to the fibre was not followed at all in any dye-house.

"**Artificial Silk.**—Artificial silk is rapidly coming into the market owing to the ever increasing demand for the same. The chief reason for the silk being used is that the silk has got good lustre which attracts the attention of the weavers and that is considerably cheap as compared with real silk. Though the silk is finding increasing demand for dyeing and weaving, the dying processes have not yet been improved. The silk with all its qualifications and good qualities lacks in tensile strength and especially so in a moist condition, hence particular precautions are to be observed during any operation in which the silk is handled. The silk is generally dyed with direct and basic colours and quite a number of shades are dyed.

"Silken cloth also is dyed with basic colours and direct colours.

"Calico printing also is done largely, mostly sarees are printed with single or multi-coloured designs. There was nothing that was to be introduced in printing except in discharging and the preservation of printing pastes. Some printing pastes, especially chrome colours and erganon colour pastes, coagulate after a day or two. Similarly for discharge printing, the prints were not coming out quite white. There was much to be improved in the discharge printing."

34. The following dye-works in Surat sought the help of the Demonstrator:—

(1) Dye-house of Mr. Dhanji Lala Kumbhar.
(2) Dye-house of Mr. Khushal Moti.
(3) Dye-house of Mr. Chhagan Vallabh.
(4) Dye-house of Mr. Bhailal Patel.
(5) Dye-house of Mr. Ardeshir Baria.
(6) Dye-house of Mr. Chandulal & Co.
(7) Dye-house of Mr. Uttam Ram Chevli.
(8) Dye-house of Mr. Somabhai.

35. His visits to Hyderabad and Poona were in connection with the demonstrations in Jails and Agricultural Show respectively.

36. The clerical staff of the Department has worked zealously and efficiently and it is through the efforts of its members that the supply of commercial and trade intelligence has been adequately kept up since the routine work of the Department was transferred to the Collector of Bombay.

37. The Committee appointed by Government to advise on the question of the re-organisation of the Department of Industries submitted its report during the year and the orders of Government are awaited.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. A. THOMAS,
Collector of Bombay
(Department of Industries).

APPENDIX

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENQUIRIES 1926-27

	Subject of enquiry	Number of enquiries
1.	Acetate of Lime. Exporters of —	1
2.	Aerated Water Factories. List of —	1
3.	Agricultural Implements. Manufacturers of and dealers in —	2
4.	Aluminium Industry. Particulars of —	1
5.	Aluminium Ingots. Importers of —	1
6.	Asphalt. Dealers in —	1
7.	Bags—Sugar—Standard. Manufacturers of —	1
8.	Bar Soap (Flower Brand). Manufacturers of —	1
9.	Barks (Tanning.) Vernacular names of —	1
10.	Barytes. Mine-owners of —	1
11.	Bauxite Mines. Names of —	1
12.	Bhang Seed. Demand for—	1
13.	Biscuits and Confectionery—Statistics. Imports and Exports of —	1
14.	Bolts and Nuts. Imports and manufacturers of —	1
15.	Bolts and Nuts. Manufacturers of — in Bengal —	1
16.	Bones. Dealers in —	1
17.	Boots and Shoes. Importers of — in India	1
18.	Boots and Shoes. Manufacturers of—	1
19.	Bottles (Ink). Manufacturers of —	1
20.	Brass hinges, Iron weights, Bolts, etc. Manufacturers of —	1
21.	Buttons, Spring clips, Locks, etc. Dealers in —	1
22.	Camphor, Old newspapers, Wire-nails, etc.—Statistics. Imports of — ..	1
23.	Card-board boxes. Manufacturers of —	1
24.	Carreras, Limited. Address of Indian Agents of —	1
25.	Carrier stands. Machines for Manufacturing—	1
26.	Casein. Suppliers of —	1
27.	Cashew-nuts. Imports of —	1
28.	Celluloid wastes. Buyers of —	1
29.	Chemicals. Dealers in —	1
30.	Chloroform — Statistics. Imports and consumption of —	1
31.	Cigarettes and Matches. Manufacturers of —	1
32.	Cigarettes —Statistics. Output of —	1
33.	Cinema Theatres. List of —	1
34.	Cinema Theatres. Names of — in Africa —	1
35.	Coal tar. Manufacturers of —	1
36.	Commission Merchants (grain). Names of —	1
37.	Copper, lead, tin. Importers of —	1
38.	Crust leather hide. Market for —	1
39.	Dealwood. Dealers in —	1
40.	Electrical goods. Dealers in —	1
41.	Farina — Statistics. Imports of —	1
42.	Fibre Industry. Particulars of —	1

Subject of enquiry	Number of enquiries
43. Fish Oil Factory—Government Madras. Address of —	1
44. Fish — Salted and dried. Market for — in Bombay —	1
45. Ginning and Pressing Factories. List of —	2
46. Glass bottle factory. Estimates for —	1
47. Glass and Glassware — Statistics. Imports of —	1
48. Goat skin. Market for —	1
49. Gold Mines. List of —	1
50. Gramophone Records. Manufacturers of —	1
51. Granite. Importers of —	1
52. Gums. Dealers in —	1
53. Gypsum. Dealers in —	1
54. Hat factories. Names of —	1
55. Hides and Skins. Market for —	1
56. Hydrogen plant. Buyers for —	1
57. Ice factories. Names of —	1
58. Incubators. Dealers in —	1
59. Industries. Information *re* —in the Presidency	1
60. Industrial Centres. List of —In India —	1
61. Jowari (yellow). Dealers in —	1
62. Kapok. Dealers in —	1
63. Ketki Fibre. Exporters of —	1
64. Khus-khus tatties. Suppliers of —	1
65. Lac-dye. Dealers in —	2
66. Laundry Industry. Particulars of —	1
67. Leather Tanning Institutes. Names of —	1
68. Lizard skin Industry. Particulars of —	1
69. Local Boards. List of —	1
70. Machinery — Bidi making. Dealers in —	1
71. Machinery —Fibre. Dealers in —	1
72. Machinery—Thread balling. Manufacturers of —	1
73. Machinery—Tabloid and pill making. Manufacturers of —	1
74. Mills. List of —	1
75. Mining Contractors. Names of —	1
76. Monozite Sand (Travancore). Suppliers of —	1
77. Motor Engineering Institutes. Names of —	1
78. Mustard flour or powder. Manufacturers of —	1
79. Nail brushes. Manufacturers of —	1
80. Oil—Ajwan and Rosha. Dealers in —	1
81. Oil—Fish. Manufacturers of and dealers in —	2
82. Oil—Mahuva. Suppliers of —	1
83. Oils—Mineral. Dealers in —	1
84. Oil—Neem. Dealers in —	1
85. Oil—Palm. Dealers in and Exporters of — in South Africa —	1
86. Oil and Oil seeds —Statistics. Imports and Exports of —	1
87. Oil Mills—Cotton Seed. Particulars *re* —	1
88. Ore—Chrome. Sources of—in the Presidency —	1

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	Subject of enquiry	Number of enquiries
89.	Ore—Chromite. Exporters of —	1
90.	Petrol. Market rates of —	1
91.	Pickers (hide). Information *re* —	1
92.	Pig lead and tin ingots. Manufacturers of — in Burma	1
93.	Pine or soft-wood for packing cases. Sources of —	1
94.	Ploughs. Manufacturers of —	1
95.	Potteryware. Dealers in — in the Punjab	1
96.	Poultry. Literature on —	2
97.	Power Sewing Machines. Percentage of depreciation allowed on —	1
98.	Printing Presses. List of —	2
99.	Ramie Fibre. Sources of —	1
100.	Rice Mills. Names of —	1
101.	Rosin, quick-lime and fish oil. Dealers in —	1
102.	Rubber. Information *re*—Import duty on —	1
103.	Saw Mills. List of —	1
104.	Scales and Weights. Manufacturers of —	1
105.	Sillimanite. Producers of —	1
106.	Silverwares and German silverwares. Manufacturers of —	1
107.	Sisal fibre. Dealers in —	1
108.	Soap colours. Dealers in —	1
109.	Soap Stones and Mica. Dealers in —	1
110.	Soap Stones and Tobacco. Exporters of —	1
111.	Soap, Sulphuric acid, oil, paper, etc. Particulars *re* manufacture of —	1
112.	Spent Tan. Market for —	1
113.	Sugar factories. Names of —	1
114.	Sugar (Foreign)—Statistics. Imports of —	1
115.	Tailoring Institutions. Names of —	1
116.	Tanneries. List of —	1
117.	Tanning Industry. Facilities for training in —	1
118.	Tea and Coffee. Dealers in —	1
119.	Tea Chests—Lead and Aluminium lined. Manufacturers of —	1
120.	Technical Institutions. List of —	1
121.	Tiles (flooring)—Statistics. Exports of —from Bombay —	1
122.	Timber. Dealers in—in Lahore —	1
123.	Tin cans. Manufacturers of —	1
124.	Tobacco and Tobacco leaves. Market for —	1
125.	Toys—Statistics. Imports of —	1
126.	Trade Marks. Registration of —Information *re*—	1
127.	Turwad Seed. Dealers in —	1
128.	Vegetable Ghee—Statistics. Imports of —	1
129.	Weights and Measures—Standard. Manufacturers and suppliers of —	1

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